THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The Authentic and Accurate Language of Cardinal Gibbons in his Argument to the Propagands—The View which the Pope and the Church have Finally Adopted.

Translated from the Montteur de Rome. An American journal has gotten possession It is not known how, of an important document presented to the Holy See by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. The summary which it has given to the American public has entirely omitted passages necessary to the just exposi-tion of the views of his Eminence and of the doctrine of the Church. This we have taken pains to verify; and therefore we consider it our duty to present the correct text of so weighty a document on so important a subject. The Bis Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propayanda.

YOUR EMINENCE: In submitting to the Holy See the conclusions which, after several months of attentive observation and reflection, seem to me to sum up the truth concerning the associ-ations of the Knights of Labor, I feel profoundly convinced of the vast importance of the consequences attaching to this question. which is but a link in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of

which is but a link in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of our country.

In treating this question I have been very careful to follow, as my constant guide, the spirit of the Eacyclical Letters, in which our Holy Eather Lee XIII. has so admirably set forth the dangers of our times and their remedies, as well as the principles by which we are to recognize associations condemned by the Holy See, Such was also the guide of the third Plenary Council of Baltimore in its teachings concerning the principles to be followed and the dangers to be shunned by the faithful, either in the choice or in the establishment of those various forms of association, toward which the spirit of our popular institutions so strongly impels them. And, considering the oril consequences that might result from a mistake in the treatment of organizations which often count their members by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the Council wisely ordained in 255), that, when an association is spread over several dioceses, not even the Bishop of one of these dioceses shall condemn it, but shall refer the case to a standing committee, consisting of all the Archbishops of the United States; and even these are not authorized to condemn unless their sentence be unanimous; and, in case they fail to agree unanimously, then only the supreme tribunal of the Holy See can impose a condemnation; all this in order to avoid error and confusion of discipline.

This committee of Archbishops held a meeting toward the end of last October, at which the association of the Knights of Labor was specially considered. To this we were not impelied by the request of any of our Bishops, for none of them had asked it; and I must add that among all the Bishops we know of but two or three who desire the condemnation. But our reason was the importance attached to the question by the Holy See, which would class already been communicated to the Sacred Congressition of the Propaganda, only two out of the twelve Archbishops voted for condemnation;

h.

) The obligation to secrecy, by which they

p the knowledge of their business from ene
e or strangers, is not such as to hinder

helics from manifesting everything to com
eat ecclesisatical authority, eyen outside of

mies or strangers, is not such as to hinder Catholics from manifesting everything to competent ecclesiastical authority, even outside of confession. This has been positively declared to us by their chief officers.

(d) They make no promise of blind obedience. The objects and the laws of the association are distinctly declared, and the obligation of obedience does not go beyond them.

(d) They not only profess no hostility against religion or the Church, but their declarations are quite to the contrary. The third Plenary Council commands (n. 254) that condemnation shall not be passed on any association, without a previous heating of its officers or representatives: Authorities accides, complets, et social proceduis. Now, their President, when sending me a copy of their constitution, declared that he is a devoted Catholic; that he practises his religion raithfully and receives the ascraments regularly; that he belongs to no Masonic society or other, association condemned by the Church; that he knows pothing in the organization of the Unich; that, with fillial submission, he bears the pastors of the Church to examine their constitution and laws, and to point out anything they may find objectionable, promising to see to its correction. Assuredly, there is in all this no hostility to the authority of the Church, but, on the contrary, a disposition in every way praiseworthy. After their Convention held last year in Richmond, he and several of the principal officers and members, devout Catholics, made similar declarations concerning the action of that Convention, the documents of which we expect to receive

shorty of the suthority and laws of our country. Not only does nothing of the kind appear in their constitution and laws of our country. Not only does nothing of the kind appear in their constitution and laws, but the heads of our civil Government treat with great respect the cause which such associations represent. The President of the United States told me personally, a few weeks ago, that he then had under consideration as proposed law for the amelioration of certain social grievances, and that he had a long conversation on these topics with Lit. Flowards, the President of the amelioration of certain social grievances, and that he had a long conversation on these topics with Lit. Flowards, the President of the states, in compliance with the views presented by President Cleveland in his annual message, est present engaged in framing measures for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, in whose complaints they acknowledge that there is a great deal of truth. And our political parties, far from considering them as enemies of the country, vie with each other in champloning the evident rights of the working heavy to constitutional and logitimate means.

These considerations, which show that in this association those elsments are not found which the Holy See has condemned, lead us to study, in the second place, the evils which the association contends against, and the nature of the conflict.

2. That there exist among us, as in all the other countries of the world, grave and threating social evils, plants, and the parties of the world, grave and threating social evils, plants, and the part which no one dares to deny—a fact aiready acknowledged by the Congress and the President of the world, grave and threating into the said details of these ovils, whose full discussion is not here no compared to an everywhere said forth not only the compared to an everywhere said of the presents of the conflict of the said of the

the Catholic workingmen of America, who are not like the workingmen of so many European countries, misguided children estranged from their mother the Church, and regarding her with suspicion and dread; but intelligent, well instructed, and devoted Catholies, ready to give their blood if necessary, as they continually give their blood if necessary, as they continually give their bard-earned means, for her support and protection. And, in fact, it is not here question of Catholies mixed with Protestants, but rather that Protestants are admitted to a share in the advantages of an association the majority of whose members and officers are Catholies; and, in a country like ours, their exclusion would be simply impossible.

(b) But it is asked, instead of such an organization, could there not be confraternities, in which the workingmen would be united under the direction of the clergy and the influence of religion? I answer frankly that I do not consider this either possible or necessary in our country. I sincerely admire the efforts of this sort which are made in countries where the working people are led astray by the enemies of religion; but thanks be to God that is not our condition. We find that in our country the presence and direct influence of the clergy would not be advisable where our citizens, without distinction of religions belief, come together in regard to their fluence of the clergy would not be advisable where our citizens, without distinction of religions belief, come together in regard to their fluence of the clergy would not be advisable where our citizens, without distinction of religions belief, come together in regard to their fluence of the most dangerous associates, even of Atheists, Communists, and Anarchists. That is true; but it is one of those trials of faith which our brave American Catholica are exposed to the evil influences of the most dangerous associates, even of Atheists, Communists, and Anarchists. That is true; but it is one of those trials of faith which our brave American Cathol

contess machinators have been repulsed and benich.

The presence among our citizens of those dangerous social elements, which have mostly come from certain countries of Europe, is assent to the contest of the contest

snaping the events of the present, and which it is evidently destines of the future. We behold with profound regret the efforts of the prince of darkness to make this power dangerous to the social weal, but his power dangerous the means and impelling them toward the ruinous paths of incense and anarchy. Hitherto our country has presented a spectacle of a most consolingly different character—that of a popular power regulated by love of good order, by respect for religion, by obedience to the authority of the laws; not a democracy of license and violence, but that true democracy which aims at the general prosperity through the means of sound principles and good social order.

I will be some the means of sound principles and good social order.

I will be some the means of sound principles and good social order.

I will be some the social order of things it is absolutely necessary that religion should coulinu to possess the affections, and thus to rule the conduct, of the multitudes. As Cardinal Manning has so well written: A new task is before us. The Church has no longer to deal with parliaments and princes, but with the masses and with the popule. Whether we will or no, this is our work; we need a new spirit and a new law of life. To lose influence over the people would be the new spirit and a new law of life. To lose the future and new law of life. To lose the future and any life. To lose influence over the people would be a different order of the future and the profits of the milding of the people. Assuredly, in our democratic country, it is this immense power, so mighty either for good or for evil. Among all the glorious titles which the Church's history has deserved for her thirds, and the future and the profits of the people. Assuredly, in our democratic country, it is this title which rende

THE SUN, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1887.—SI

COUNTRY, which has openly isken sides with the improvement of their sensition. The ancient of their sensition of being un Amorfean, that is to say, allen was not being un Amorfean. That is to say, allen was not being un Amorfean. That is to say, allen was not being un Amorfean. That is to say, allen was not being un Amorfean. That is to say, allen was not being un Amorfean. That is to say, allen was not been from the control of the Country of this changer, it is well to remark that not all a remark that not not say that the remark that not say and the remark that not have a remark that not say and the remark that not say that the remark that the remarks th

an ecclesiastical protection for which she does not ask, and of which she believes that she has no need.

8. In all this discussion. I have not at all spoken of Canada, nor of the condemnation concerning the Knights of Labor in Canada. For we would consider it an impertinence on our part to meddle with the ecclesiastical affairs of another country, which has a hierarchy of its own, and with whose social conditions we do not pretend to be acquainted. We believe, however, that the circumstances of a people almost entirely Catholic, like that of Lower Canada, must be very different from those of a mixed population like ours; moreover, that the documents submitted to the Holy Cinco are not the present constitution of the organization in our country; and that we therefore ask nothing involving an inconsistency on the part of the Holy See, which passed sentence "localiter et inita exposita." It is of the United States that we speak; and we trust that we are not presumptuous in believing that we are competent to judge about the state of things in our own country. Now, as I have already indicated, out of the seventy-five Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, there are only about five who desire the condemnation of the Knights of Labor, such as they are in our country; so that our hierarchy are almost unanimous in protesting against such a condemnation. Surely such a fact ought to have great weight in deciding the question. If there are difficulties in the case, it seems to me that the prudence and experience of our Bishops and the wise rules of the third Plenary Council ought to suffice for their solution.

Finally, to sum up all, it seems to me that the Holy See could not decided to condemnation.

me that the prudence and experience of our Bishops and the wise rules of the third Plenary Council ought to suffice for their solution.

Finally, to sum up all, it seems to me that the Holy See could not decide to condemn an association under the following circumstances:

1. When the condemnation does not seem to be justified either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, its laws, and the declarations of its chiefs,

2. When the condemnation does not seem necessary, in view of the transient form of the organization, and the social condition of the United States.

3. When it does not seem to be prudent, because of the reality of the grievances complained of by the working classes, and their acknowledgment by the American people.

4. When it would be dangerous for the reputation of the Church in our democratic country, and might even lead to persecution.

5. When it would probably be inefficacious, owing to the general conviction that it would be unjust.

6. When it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, impelling the children of the Church to disoboy their Mother, and even to enter condemned societies which they have thus far shunned.

7. When it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the Bishops in the United States, who, it is well known, protest against such a condemnation of the Knights of Labor in the United States.

Therefore, I leave the decision of the case, with fullest confidence, to the wisdom and prudence of your Emisence and of the Holy See.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

Rome, Feb. 20, 1887.

A STRANGE PREMONITION.

Men-Ouly One Hurt. From the Pittsburgh Press.

Men—Only One Hurt.

From the Pittsburgh Press.

"Those are very peculiar circumstances." said a fourth member of the symposium. "Did you read that story in the Century war notes about the man whom presentiment told to jump just at the moment when a shell whizzed under his feet. Well, I witnessed something almost exactly on the same plan. The directors of a railread had left a certain city to come to Pittsburgh, travelling on a special car. Soon after their departure they discovered that they had left their Vice-President, so they had to go back after him. Well, they made a second start, and soon were making rajid headway toward this city. On board were, among the rest, the superintendents of the enstern and western divisions of the road, respectively. The train was on the eastern division at the time, so that the superintendent of that portion of the road did not like it when his western colleague came to him and asked "whether he had his schedule." I have, he replied, tersely. Are you suce? naked the other. 'Certainly, I'm sure, sir, or I would not say so."

"The other superintendent left him, but came back in a few moments and said: Excuse me, sir, but tell me, are you certain you have your schedule all right?" Do you mean to insuit me, sir? replied the other. 'Don't you think I know my business? Of course I have my schedule. The man from the west corrected again, and the eastern superintendent turned to the President and exclaimed: 'I guess Mr.— has had a little too much. He acts like a drunk. What was his surprise, when he looked up, to see the westernor once more stand before him with an agonized expression on his face, and to hear him exclaim; 'For God's sake, sir, tell me! Are you absolutely sure of your schedule?' I answered you twice,' replied the other. 'Well, I don't believe it, 'cried the anxious one, in a tone of determination, and, at the same instant, he grasped the bell rope, and, in a quick, perky manner gave the signal to stop. The air brakes acted so sundenly that overshody was througher. One

Cleveland's best points as President have been in loreing the clerks of the Government to be as diligent, relatively, as himself; they are all alraid to be belind thine at their desks or to the country of the first own in loyments. A regular to be as diligent, relatively, as himself; they are all alraid to be belind thine at their desks or to the country of the first at which, men arrive and go, and if they take time from the State they are charged for it. Consequently there is an undoubted improvement in the law-abiding character of the agents of the Government.

The President gives more time to his office than is due to it, and he exacts of the subcritinates that they give at least official hours to their task. Consequently the Government at present carries less time killers and triflers than formerly.

On the other hand, the President has made some outrageous appointments, and almost invariably has made them upon the recommendation of Senators and members of Congress of his own party. Men who have won prison stripes have got office from him, and he is under a state of volcanic disgust at these dispositions, and very seidom has forgiven anybody who has made that class of recommendations. Honce, from the more cancless states of the Union, where politics is the principal occupation, thore has been a weeding out of dullards and incompetents. What the Administration deliving the control of the Dr. Holland sort, to give the office seekers gold-foil, tinfol, and other 12mo knowledge.

He is something of a lawyer, but he never could have written a book of law nor injected into the public system precedents and individualisms which move the times forward. If he were in Congress he would be an obsoure member, He might make a good Judge of an inferior court where the law was not so much a subject of value as decision of character, a rough-and-ready abbreviating of time and non-sense. He belongs to that class of Judges of which Judge Barrett of New York is a conspicuous instance, considerate of the public religion of the

you will get your results. Personally I like Cleveland. In other words, he is something like myself. That is, only to speak in avoirdupois. He loves a good joke, and will stumble on the racket as quick as any fellow I ever met. And now let me tell you, if you ever want an office, pick out the one just opposite, and Cleveland will recken backward, and in the end you will accomplish what you desire."

"Mr. Cleveland will not be the choice of the Democratic parry next year then, in your opinion, Senator?"

"He will not be the choice of true Democrats. He may, by the manipulation of his friends, secure the nomination. If he does, I shall support and advocate his election on party principles. His administration in my State has not given the satisfaction that our kind of Democrats like."

"Who is your choice, Senator?"

"I have one choice. His name is Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, from Illinois, David B. Hill is another good man. They would make a strong ticket together, and we would stand a chance to win the election, The outlook in Indiana is almost hopeless. Therefore, we will gain nothing by selecting a portion of the teket from that State. If the Republicans nominate a strong ticket, as they undoubtedly will, we shall have to raily all of our forces to the front."

"Who do you think would be the strongest man for the Republicans?"

"In my opinion, Allison of Iowa and Hawley of Connecticut would make the most formidable ticket for us to fight that the Republicans could put out. Hawley is strong in the East. His record as a soldier is first-class, as well as a public man. His personal popularity adds greatly to the make-up of his success, Allison is very strong in the West, and with the money centres he has a clean political record, with few enemies to punish."

To the inquiry if he retained his hostility to civil service reform, Senator Vance said:

"Tam opposed to the so-called civil service reform from honest convictions. It we could have true civil service reform, senator Vance said:

"Tam opp

Mr. Cleveland and Washington Society.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There was an upusually large attendance at the President's reception this afternoon. Mr. Cleveland came through the double doors of the East Room, as he has been doing three times a week, and cocking his head to one side like a rooster, he extonded his right hand to the one nearest him in the procession.

He maintains a statue-like position during the whole reception, with cecasional narrations when somebody stops a moment with a prepared speech. A young married couple were among the last to present themselves, and while the husband handed a letter to the President and entered into a somewhat protracted explanation, which was not audible three feet away, the pretty bride blushed till her face assumed the sanguinary hue of a Philadelphia brick house. A few people occupied the chairs and sofas as spectators, and those who brought up the rear were so tardy that the President turned to go before they reached the point of juxtaposition.

Mr. Cleveland is faithful to the public receptions, holding that if the people come to see him he can decently do no less than give them the brief time necessary to go through the pumphandle performance.

His appearance does not justify the solicitude of Dr. Sowers, who recently issued a builletin about his condition, and got hauled up in the medical association for officiousness in violation of the code of ethics. From lack of exposure to wind and sun the President's complexion is rather pale, and he had a tired look about him. The receptions no doubt, bore him, but he keeps them up probably out of deference to those who are sincere in paying their respects, and graciously tolerates those who go to look upon him as they would upon a curiosity in a dime museum.

These tri-weekly exhibitions are the nearest to participation in society that the President has induiged in for some time. He goes out to his country place every evening about 5 o'clock, generally taking a paper or book with him to read on the way. Yesterday evening a little miss of twelve was the only person with him about

GOOD DETECTIVE WORK.

Years After the Dood. From the Cincinnatt Enquirer.

On Aug. 1, 1881, many of the citizens of Nashville were horror stricken to learn that the body of a well-known young man of that place had been found terribly mutilated lying on the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about ten miles out from Columbia. The young man's name was John Saunders. He had been visiting at Columbia on the day previous (Sunday), and on Sunday evening had escorted a young woman to church. She resided outside of Columbia, near the line of the road. Leaving her at her home afterward, he started to walk back to Columbia. That was the last seen of him alive. The next morning his remains were discovered about nine miles distant from Columbia. He presented a terrible sight, his head being severed from his body, and he was literally cut to pieces.

disposition which was deadly taught by Joffordon and the control of the control o

A CHIEF WHO WILL NOT CONTEND FOR THE COMMAND.

Gen. Camine Murcellas Clay Ytelds the Lend ership of the Republican Party in Ken-tucky to William O. Bradicy. TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY:

TO THE PROPLE OF RENTUCKT:

The same reasons which called me into the canvass as the Republican candidate for Governor of my State now impel me to resume my place in the ranks under the leadership of another, for I never claimed to be "a better, but an older soldier."

On the 1st day of October, 1886, at Richmond, I proclaimed myself a candidate for the office of Governor, subject to the Republican Convention to be held in Louisville on the 11th of May. Before this I was unanimously nominated at Danville, in the Republican Convention, their candidate for Congress, which is best explained by the following letter:

Lascaster, Ky., Sept. 15, 1886.

Explained by the following letter:

Linvaryn, K., Sept. 15, 1886.

Hon. Curius M. Clay, White Hall, Ap.

Dean Sai. There will be a Republican Convention held
in Danville, O. 6, to not a Republican Convention held
in this district, as whether hope an meet you as a delegate. Can you not bring down a good delegation? I
have suggested you as a candidate to Gen. Landram,
who will write you. I would very much like to see you
make the race, and believe you would write. The Republican party owe you a debt of gratitude, and I am
ready to pay my part of it. Yours.

WILLIAM O. BRIDLEY.

I violate no confidence in publishing this letter, for it is honorable to him and honorable to me. As I never desired to go to Congress and Gov. McUreary was my personal friend, I did not care to put him to the trouble and expense of a heated contest when the chances were against me. But I did desire all those years, since I first made the race for Governor in 1851, to run once more. I wrote then to my old friend's seen and asked the support of William O. Bradley. This he frankly declined to give. In the four letters of his and the four of mine the most cordial relations between us were preserved, though he felt it his duty on account of his "two years" pledges to friends and preparations for this race to run. There has been nothing on his part, and certainly none on mine, to prevent the fulfillment of those pledges of mutual support.

COMPLAINT.

What I complained of was that the President of the support to the constitute the complained of was that the President of the support to the complained of was that the President of the support to the complained of was that the President of the support to the complained of was that the President of the support to the complained of was that the President of the support to the complained of was that the President of the support to the s

what I complained of was that the President of the Central Committee at Bomerset, and the Somerset Republican, the organ of the issue of the committee's mandates being edited by their Secretary), openly aided Bradloy by calling for early instructions, which was evidently against all other candidates but his brother-in-law. What I complained of was not that the people of the several counties "instructed" for Bradley, but that an unfair advantage was gained, not against me only, but against the people themselves.

In the thirty-three speeches, including my address before the Lincoin Club in Cincinnation the 29th of October last, and all my writings in the Louisville Republican and Louisville Commercial. I never advocated my own cause, but the cause of the Hopublican party; till in the hand-to-hand contests I lately had in Estill, Malison, Bourbon, and Harrison, I stood in self-defence, and carrying the blacks with me, gained unanimous support and unquestioned triumph. I append the following statement:

THE COURT. Madison. Nuhlenburg. Washington... Woodford 20 Counties 280

Bradley 40Counties ("Bluff" and all!) 20+40-119=59Counties for Clay and friends

hands and key hearts, and attempt to wield my thunder!

Now, once more a new issue is made—capital against labor. So I stand again between the extremes, the defender of capital and labor. Not a strong Government, but a strong people. We want no mercenary camp followers to lead us on to victory or betray us in the hour of might!

In the land of Boone and Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln there is Kentucky blood enough to resent the immortal sentiment of Adams and Henry in defence of liberty against taxation!—of the people against tyrants!

I therefore will no longer weaken our party by a ruinous contest, fatal to the success of both. So I give over our banner to my friend. William O. Bradley, who, with all his faults, deserves well of his party and his native State. I absolve all my friends from their pledged support of myself, and leave them freely to act for the common cause.

Let not my enemies triumph over the extinction of my last hope of recognition of my life service by my native State. I drink no bitter dregs of a fruitless and sellish life. If I have not reached the glamour of office and popular clamor, I have been faithful to my duty, my country, and the human race. I trust all to posterity and to God.

White Hall, Ky., April 2, 1887.

EMMA LOSES HER HAIR.

She was First Chloroformed and then Rob-

bed of her Luxariant Tresses.

From the Pittburgh Dispates.

Miss Emma Shafer is a pretty and petite young lady, well known in Southside social circles. She is a blonde, and until yesterday possessed a wealth of beautiful wavy hair, such as any woman inight well be proud of. Both her parents are dead, and she keeps house for her three unmarried brothers at the place above named. At about 9', o'cleck Tuesday morning a man came to Miss Shafer's residence and rang the door bell. She was combing her hair at the time, and did not take time to put it up before answering the summons. A well-dressed stranger, who was standing on the steps, asked her if she had any combings of her hair which she would sell. She replied that she had not. The man then asked if she would sell her own hair, at the same time stating that he would give her \$10 for it. The young lady replied that she would not part with her locks on any torms. She told him, however, of a young lady friend who had had her hair cut off some menths ago, and who would be glad to sell it. The man then took his donarture, as Miss Shafer supposed, to go in quest of the young lady to whom she had referred him.

Some hours later Miss Shafer called on her friend to ask if she had sold her hair, and was surprised to learn that no one had made any attempt to nurchase it. At about 2 o'clock, when Miss Shafer was alone in her home, a lady, heavily veiled, and wearing a silk circular, called at the house and asked if she wished to buy a hair crimper. She invited the woman into the parlor, told her she had no use for such an article, but thought she might sell one to a young haly in a neighboring house. Excusing herself, Miss Shafer went out to bring in the young lady, but found her busy. On her return, the woman said: "Let me try the erimper on your hair, and you can then show your friend how it works."

Suspecting nothing. Miss Shafer went out to bring in the young lady, but found her busy. On her return, the woman said: "Let me try the erimper on your hair, and you can the bed of her Luxuriant Tresses. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

changed to return to the house. Not finding his sister, he began calling for her, and listen ing for a reply, heard monus proceeding from the narior. He entered the room and found his sister unconscious. Neighbors were summoned, and the young woman was soon restored to her sense. How long sie was aim conscious she was unable to state, but it must have been nearity an hour.

Last evening Miss shafer was very nervous and weak from excitement and the effects of the chleroform. Her hair was ent of very pregularly and evidently very hastily, some of it being left six inches long and the rest not more than two inches. Whether the robbery was the spikework of some unknown enemy or not, it was evidently planned and carried out by some one who knew the house and choese a single work of sense in the spike size of the safe, and be used as always mind voir meaning and the year wile sure to get the area.

"But if you are bad," and she took a firm grip on the doctrina stime when it was known that the young lady was alone.

Good Standing and Doing Well-White Citents for Colored Practitioners— Denied Admission to the Maryland Bar. There are in this city five colored lawyers who, by dint of hard labor, have built up a practice which enables them to realize the comforts of a substantial income. The fact that these men are patronized solely by reason of their merit, and that nine-tenths of their clients are white, gives evidence of extraordi-nary legal ability, which is absolutely neces-sary to enable them to override prejudice and gain a fair measure of independence.

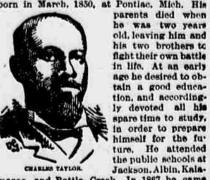
Mr. Charles Taylor, whose picture heads the

list, has an office in the Mills building. He was born in March, 1850, at Pontiac, Mich. His parents died when

FIVE COLORED LAWYERS

APRICAN-AMERICANS WHO PRACTISE

LAW IN THIS CITY.



Jackson, Albin, Kalamazoo, and Battle Creek. In 1867 he came East, and made Boston his headquarters. He obtained a situation in Cambridge, and through the kindness of several professors of Harvard College, prepared himself for Phillips Acad-emy at Andover, which he entered in 1869, and from which he graduated third in a class of sixteen in 1872. He then went to Beaufort, S. C., where he taught public school for two years, but he was stricken with a malady known as the country fever, which compelled him to give up teaching and look to his health. He returned to Boston, and afterward visited Newport, where he spent his time reading and studying Blackstone and Kent's Commen-taries. In 1874 he entered the law department

Newport, where he spent his time reading and studying Blackstone and Kent's Commentaries. In 1874 he entered the law department of the Boston University, and pursued the curriculum for three years. In 1876, at the end of the second scholastic year, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the third year as a post-graduate. At the time of matriculation he entered the law office of Charles J. McIntire's motion, after passing a creditable examination, Mr. Taylor was, in May, 1876, admitted as an attornoy and counsellor-at-law to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts at Cambridge.

Considerable of Mr. Taylor's time in the third year was spent in looking after his preceptor's cases in the lower courts, and he became familiar with the Massachusetts practice. But, not desiring to romain either in Cambridge or Boston, he surveyed the field and decided that Baltimore would be the best place for him to practice, in. In June he went to Baltimore, furnished with letters of recommendation and introduction from the leading lawyers of Boston and Cambridge. Among the letters was one from William Lloyd Garrison to Judge Bond of the Circuit Court of the United States. The Hon. Benjamin C. Barrett offered to make the necessary motion for his admission, but the Supreme bench of Baltimore refused to entertain it, and suggested the propriety of making it to the Court of Appeals then in session at Annapolis, Mr. Taylor went to Annapolis, and, on motion of the Hon. Frank S. Stockett, his application was presented to the Court of Appeals the application of Charles Taylor for admission to the Court of Appeals was against the laws of Maryland be denied."

Mr. Taylor, believing that the decision of the Court of Maryland be denied."

Mr. Taylor went to Washington, and, on motion of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the Pulstriet of Columbia, where he remained there one year to familiarize himself with the New York and in 1884 entered the motion of the Hon. A. G. Riddle, was admitted to the harden of the

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The Boston Idea of Hades.